

NO. 4589

WASHINGTON, D. C., THURSDAY, MAY 22, 1919.

ONE CENT

In Washington and Suburbs Elsewhere Two Cents.

Huns Given Week Of Grace to File Replies to Allies

Ebert Government Issues Statement Reiterating Determination Not to Sign Treaty in Present Form—"Plays Up" to Wilson and America—Versailles Pact Described as "Hymn of Hate" at Berlin—Careful "Plant" Seen.

Paris, May 21.—A week of grace was granted Germany by the allied and associated governments today, in reply to her plea that so vast was the task of putting all her complaints in writing and so intricate were the details of the "expert" research required, that she could not possibly have all her notes in by 1 o'clock noon tomorrow, which was the original time set.

As things now stand, she must have filed the last line of her "written observations" by 1 o'clock noon on May 29, a week from tomorrow.

Almost simultaneously with this announcement came news from Berlin, again putting the Ebert government unequivocally on record as announcing its refusal to sign the treaty in its present form.

A carefully worded statement was issued by the Berlin ministry, repeating all the protestations publicly uttered by various ministers and by Ebert himself during the last few weeks.

Like all previous utterances it "plays up" to American public opinion and to President Wilson, basing the whole German defense on the fourteen points.

Incidentally, it calls the Versailles treaty a "Hymn of Hate."

At this cabling it is not known whether the Berlin statement was made public before or after the request for an extension of time was granted.

The general opinion, however, is that it was held in readiness and not "sprung" until Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau had in his pocket Premier Clemenceau's written communication extending the time limit.

Upon receipt of a wireless flash from the count, it is believed, Ebert gave the word to release the defiant statement.

However this may be, there are unmistakable signs that Germany is engaged in the most desperate offensive in her history, an offensive not with armed legions, superguns and poison gas, but a campaign of spoken and written words, a superdrive to capture the sympathy of the world's public opinion.

From the moment the armistice was signed her sole watchword has been "Gain Time." In this she was aided beyond her fondest hopes by the delay of the allies in agreeing on the terms.

The additional week she has now gained is unquestionably—on this all observers here are agreed—an important victory of the Bernstein-Rantzau diplomacy.

But there is one factor which it is believed the psychologists of the Wilhelmstrasse overlook—namely, that the allies, firmly united against her, whatever may be their "family quarrels" on other points, are ready to set their military and economic machines in motion the moment Germany's time is up, and that these military and economic machines are so well "oiled," so thoroughly prepared, that once they are set to work they will blast to dust all the active or passive resistance upon which the German leaders may be pinning their hopes.

"If they do not sign—we are ready," is the only comment of

the allies.

CHALONER WINS LIBEL VERDICT

Jury Awards \$30,000 in Suit Against New York Newspaper.

New York, May 21.—A verdict of \$30,000 in favor of John Armstrong Chaloner was returned by the jury this evening in the libel suit brought by Chaloner against the New York Evening Post in the United States Circuit Court.

Mr. Wherry moved that the verdict be set aside on the ground that it was not warranted by the evidence before the court. Judge Hand took the motion under advisement and said he would announce his decision in three days.

Chaloner's subconscious personality was submitted to a grilling by Mr. Wherry, counsel for the Evening Post, in his summing up.

"You never saw a more brilliant case of a man affected by insanity than you see on the witness stand here," he said. "When he speaks of his subconsciousness, I say it is his delusion and it was his delusion and not his subconsciousness that was testifying. These delusions colored all the circumstances around him."

"The defense of this newspaper is that in the alleged libelous article no reference was made to the plaintiff and that the libel existed only in Chaloner's imagination."

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SENATORS MOVE TO TELL BIG FOUR TREATY DESIRES

Resolution May Be Sent to Paris Before Parley Comes to Close.

LODGE OPPOSES IDEA Say Suggestion Will Point To Obligations Against Amendment Ten.

The Peace Conference now sitting in Paris may be officially informed just what kind of treaty and league of nations the United States is willing to accept, if a plan now being considered by some of the senators is put through.

A resolution expressing the sense of the Senate on the important issues involved in the treaty may be forwarded to Paris before the conference is adjourned, so that the delegates from all the powers, as well as those of the United States, may know exactly how far the Senate is willing to go in binding the United States to international agreements.

Senator Lodge is inclined to oppose the suggestion and to postpone any action by the Senate until the full text of the treaty has been received. Those who are advancing the proposal suggest that the request of the German delegates for an extension of time would allow the Senate plenty of time in which to consider and pass such a resolution before the treaty is signed by any of the powers abroad.

Would Advise Conference. Their chief argument in behalf of the plan, however, is that if the Peace Conference should be advised in advance of the terms of the American Senate, the treaty might be modified before the conference adjourns, thereby obviating the necessity of calling the delegates together in another conference if the Senate should make essential changes in the treaty provisions.

It is understood that certain senators who have suggested the plan are drafting a resolution, which may

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INVASION BY AIR SHOWN FEASIBLE

Success of Navy's Trans-Atlantic Flight Hastens Plans for Defense.

Now that the Navy Department has demonstrated the feasibility of a trans-Atlantic flight, the War Department will take steps to protect the United States against invasion by air.

"The only adequate protection," said Maj. Gen. Mencher, chief of the division of aeronautics, yesterday, "is an adequate air force."

Considerable space will be devoted in the forthcoming army program of Secretary Baker to the future air service. America has thousands of obsolete planes which were used for training purposes, and few if any service or combat planes. Our actual anti-aircraft facilities would be of little value against a fleet of hostile planes. In a few months, however, when the problem of ship tonnage is somewhat relaxed, the United States will begin to receive many fast combat planes purchased from England and France while the war was in progress, and also a share of the German planes turned over to the allies in conformity with the conditions of the armistice.

The War Department is expected to recommend immediate purchase of 500 or more of the latest type of airplanes from manufacturers in this country, and a sufficient number regularly thereafter to insure constant manufacturing.

There are scores of concerns in the United States equipped to turn out airplanes, and a commensurate purchasing program must be approved by Congress to encourage the manufacture of the planes.

Staff officers do not have great faith in land fortifications as a protection against hostile aircraft. They believe centers of population along the seacoasts should be equipped with anti-aircraft batteries, and that mobile artillery should always be in readiness to attempt to repel an attack.

Chances of an air raid on the American coast are not listed as remote possibilities by army men. England has announced the construction of airships with a cruising radius of 8,000 miles, and ability to carry hundreds of tons of explosives. Our one best bet against an invading dirigible would be a fleet of spunky little planes.

Excluding possibilities of a trans-Atlantic attack, America might be menaced in aerial warfare by Mexico and Great Britain. Mexico would have the convenience of bases along the border and on her two coasts, from which she could send planes to bomb such cities as Los Angeles, San Francisco, Galveston, New Orleans, El Paso, San Antonio, Mobile and others.

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NC-4 HELD BACK; 2 LOST IN VOID

Prevented from Hopping Off at Ponta Delgada by Engine Trouble, Read Now Expects to Start for Lisbon Today.

Ponta Delgada, May 21.—Lieut. Commander Read of the NC-4 announced this afternoon that the engine trouble, which prevented a start of the flight to Lisbon this morning, has been remedied and that he expects to get away tomorrow at daybreak.

The plane made several practice spins around the harbor this afternoon to limber up the engines for the 800-mile hop to the Portuguese coast tomorrow. The outlook is for favorable weather.

Commander Towers' plane, the NC-3, which fought her way through heavy seas to this port under her own power after going astray in the fog Saturday morning, is being dismantled. The parts will be shipped back to the United States for repairs.

Men of the NC-3 declared that one of the reasons for their machine's elimination was the sudden storm they ran into while approaching the Azores. Towers declared that while they

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GALLIVAN FIRES FIRST SHOT IN WAR FOR BOOZE

Introduces Repeal Measure For Wine and Beer Dry Provisions.

DRYS ARE NOT WORRIED Senator Sheppard Declares Returned Soldiers Will Not Wage Fight.

The first response to President Wilson's suggestion for the repeal of the beer and wine provisions of the war-time prohibition act was the introduction in the House yesterday by Representative Gallivan, of Massachusetts, of a repeal measure. Gallivan announced that he and Representative Fitzgerald, also of Boston, will lead the fight to have the beer and wine restrictions set aside.

Prohibition leaders in both houses do not see much chance of success for a repeal bill. They believe it will be impossible for advocates of such a measure to muster a majority in either house.

Sensor Sheppard, of Texas, one of the leaders of the "drys," discussed the situation at considerable length. He asserted that instead of repealing the beer and wine act this Congress will pass a measure providing for strict enforcement of the war-time prohibition law, which goes into effect July 1. He added:

Concessions Already Made. "The Senate already has made two concessions to President Wilson on war-time prohibition and it is in no frame of mind to yield further. We exempted wine and beer when the food law of 1917 was passed. The President at that time had appealed to the Anti-Saloon League and other forces among the prohibition advocates to exempt wine and beer. We yielded also to the President when he asked that war-time prohibition be deferred."

"To my mind the President in his recommendation for repeal of the war-time dry law was influenced by representations made to him in Paris of widespread unrest among labor as to enforcement of the law. The only real

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Suffrage Passed By 304-to-89 Vote In Lower Chamber

Prompt and Overwhelming Victory Won With Majority Leader Manipulating Steam Roller that Flattens Out Opposition—Kitchin and Clark, of Florida, Chief Spokesmen for Weak "Antis"—Champ Clark Urges Measure.

Woman suffrage won a prompt and overwhelming victory in the House yesterday, the vote being 304 to 89.

The "steam roller," piloted by Representative Mann, leader of the suffrage forces, flattened out the opposition at the start, and only perfunctory efforts at obstruction were made.

Party lines were wiped out and Republicans and Democrats alike hastily leaped aboard the band wagon. This is the second time within eighteen months that the House has given its approval to the measure the previous vote being 274 to 136—a margin of just one vote more than the two-thirds majority required.

Senate Vote in Two Weeks. The suffrage resolution now goes to the Senate, where its advocates are confident they have pledges more than sufficient to insure its adoption. Senator Johnson, of California, has given them assurance that the bill will be taken up, probably within two weeks.

A recapitulation shows yesterday's party vote as follows: For the resolution—Republicans, 200; Democrats, 102; Independent, 1; Prohibitionist, 1. Against—Republicans, 19; Democrats, 70. One Representative voted "present" and 55 were absent. Five vacancies and the Speaker, who does not vote except in the case of a tie, accounts for the full membership of 485.

Only two efforts were made to amend the resolution. Representative Clark, Democrat, of Florida, in charge of the opposition, offered an amendment which would have required ratification by the States within seven years. Representative Saunders, Democrat, of Virginia, proposed an amendment requiring ratification by popular vote in the States. Both amendments were defeated by five vote each, and demands for roll calls were lost.

Principals in Debate. Seventeen Representatives participated in the debate, which was limited to two hours. Four Democrats and six Republicans spoke for the resolution, and six Democrats and one Republican made speeches in opposition.

The Democrats speaking for the measure were Raker, of California; Blanton, Texas; Champ Clark, Missouri; and Taylor, Colorado. Republicans who made affirmative speeches were Little, of Kansas; Nelson, Wisconsin; McCrate, New York; Mann, Illinois; Longworth, Ohio, and Monroney, Wyoming.

Democrats speaking against suffrage were Kitchin, of North Carolina; Hardy, Texas; Small, North Carolina; Black, Texas; Saunders, Virginia; Clark, Florida; Foote, of Pennsylvania, was the Republican speaker in opposition.

Former Speaker Champ Clark, Democratic floor leader, in the present House, was given an ovation when he rose to speak. Republicans and Democrats applauded enthusiastically.

Mann Says Time Is Ripe. Mr. Mann, chairman of the Woman Suffrage Committee, and in charge of the resolution, said: "The time is ripe and the people ready for the granting of the right of suffrage to women."

"The beneficiaries of this legislation, patriotic and intelligent, are eagerly awaiting the opportunity to perform

Women Express Pleasure. Immediately after the passage of the amendment Alice Paul, chairman of the National Woman's party, said: "The women of America are confident that they are at last to receive the freedom which they were the first in the world to demand."

Other leaders in the Woman Suffrage Association expressed "entire satisfaction" with the House decision, because it presaged victory in the Senate.

"The passage of the suffrage amendment by the House and the pledge of its passage in the Senate will enable us to turn our energies with power to act upon the serious reconstruction problems with which our country is faced," said Mrs. Maud Wood Park, Congressional chairman of the association.

Miss Mary G. Hay declared that passage of the amendment "indicates the progressive record will be maintained."

The suffrage association issued a statement, under authorization of Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, president, expressing its appreciation of the House action.

"Never was there a more splendid response to the movement for justice to women now sweeping the world than the quick and gallant action of the House of Representatives," said the statement. "It is certain now that our victory will be made complete by a similar action in the Senate."

"I am convinced that ratification will follow in the various State legislatures, and thus the American women will be released from further struggle to secure political freedom."

French Aviators Prepare to Make Oversea Flight

Paris, May 21.—Capt. Coll and Lieut. Ritt, French aviators, today began preparing for a trans-Atlantic flight.

No details of their expected course were given out, but they said they expected to start "soon."

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Nine Separate Prizes for Girl Graduates Who Write Best Stories on Ambitions

"Are the prizes to be wrist watches?" "No"—and the Girl Graduate Editor smiled, for her questioner was very curious and very determined to find out just what the nine prizes to be awarded by The Washington Herald in the Ambition Story contest were.

"I loved writing my story just for its own sake, but now that it is in your hands I am most awfully curious about the surprise party," admitted the girl from Central High School who brought her Ambition Story into The Herald office yesterday afternoon.

Three Guesses Given. "Can't I have three guesses?" she begged, and when the Girl Graduate Editor bade her guess, she began: "Is it something to wear?" "Yes," admitted the Girl Graduate Editor.

"I knew it was something to wear," triumphantly replied Miss Curiosity.

"Are they lavallieres?" "No"—and the Girl Graduate Editor reminded her visitor that she had but one more guess.

"I know," Miss Curiosity finally concluded, "they are fans—all girl graduates carry fans—and put them away to keep forever. My mother has the one she carried on her graduation day, and my oldest sister has hers."

"Something Perfectly Lovely." "Wrong again, and you have had your three guesses," the Girl Graduate Editor laughed, "but I will tell you that they will be soft and fluffy and white—something that you will call perfectly lovely from the very first moment you see them."

At this, Miss Curiosity begged for "just one more guess," vowing that she knew she could guess right now.

But the Girl Graduate Editor explained that it would be unfair to the other girls to give her any more chances to guess the "surprise."

"You will all know very soon," she promised, "and perhaps you will think them worth the waiting and wanting to know."

Reluctantly the Girl Graduate Editor's visitor departed, saying as she went:

"Oh, I know that it will be something worth waiting for, if your society editor and Miss Lee pick it out for me. That was one of the reasons I determined to try to win it—whatever it is—in the first place."

Judge Contests Separately. Contestants from each of the high schools and both of the normal schools will be judged separately. There are to be, in fact, nine separate contests, each with its own individual prize, and while each prize will be something every girl will want, no two of them are to be just exactly alike.

Both Miss Lee and Mrs. Hunt, The Herald's "answer lady" and society editor, have been searching the shops this week for just the articles they desire—and the results of their efforts are well worth the time they have spent.

Every high school in Washington will be given an opportunity to see—and examine from a distance—the prizes to be awarded the lucky nine. But the final distribution of the prizes will be left entirely in the hands of Mrs. Hunt and Miss Lee.

Despite the fact that the judges of the stories will be prominent authors, no girl need feel any hesitancy in submitting a story on the grounds that she is not a polished writer. Earnestness will count as well as expertness of style in the judging of the stories.

The names of the committee of judges will be announced within a few days.